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During the week ended February 25, 1905, there were 15 deaths from cholera and 130 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended February 18, 1905, there were 5,111 cases and 4,849 deaths from plague.

In India during the same week there were 31,053 cases and 27,837 deaths.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Cholera and plague in various countries—Quarantine regulations—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Mohammedan pilgrimage—Congress of school hygiene to be held at Paris.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, March 6 and 13, as follows:

During the week ended March 4, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Feb. 27	Città di Milano	New York	1,267	50	1,350	10
28	Cretic	do	1,888	120	1,980	18
28	Prinz Oskar	do	1,119	60	1,150	15
Mar. 2	Liguria	do	1,058	55	1,250	12
2	Neckar	do	2,061	110	2,550	19
2	Germania	do	1,373	100	1,680	15
4	Calabria	do	1,136	55	1,480	22

PALERMO.

Feb. 27	Vincenzo Florio	New York	225	80	350	8
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EGYPT—PLAGUE.

For the week ended February 16, 1905, there were reported at Suez 5 cases of plague with 3 deaths, making a total number since January 1, 1905, of 19 cases and 16 deaths. No fresh cases were reported elsewhere.

EGYPT—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the permanent committee of the Egyptian Sanitary Board, dated February 10, 1905, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from Rangoon. Plague quarantine regulations against arrivals from Portandar and Iodia, India, were repealed.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

For the week ended January 28, 1905, there were reported in Turkey 7 cases of cholera, with 4 deaths. Of these, 2 cases and 1 death occurred at Van.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the sanitary board of Constantinople, arrivals from Rangoon are subjected at Turkish ports to 24 hours' quarantine, to disinfection, and to destruction of rats and mice.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGE

During the month of November, 1904, 6,923 pilgrims arrived at Djeddah. Of these, 1,458 were from the north and 5,465 from the south.

During the same period 27 pilgrims arrived at Yambo. According to official information received by the sanitary board of Alexandria from Mecca and Mina, under dates of February 13 and 16, the conditions of health in that part of the country are good.

CHOLERA—RUSSIA.

During the week ended January 30, 1905, only 1 case of cholera was reported in Russia. This occurred in the city of Nachitshevan, government of Erivan.

PLAGUE—BURMA

Three cases of plague were reported at Rangoon February 8, and 10 cases February 9, 1905.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By a decree issued in the Dutch East Indies under date of January 12, 1905, arrivals from the Clarence River district, New South Wales, are declared to be infected with plague. By another decree, dated January 17, 1905, the port of Singapore is declared to be free from plague.

PORTUGAL—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By a Portuguese decree, dated January 31, 1905, the port of Para, Brazil, is declared to have been infected with plague since January 1, 1905.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS—GERMANY.

Fifty cases of anchylostomiasis were reported in the Arnsberg district from January 25 to February 15, 1905.

SMALLPOX—CONSTANTINOPLE.

From January 2 to 29, 1905, 59 deaths from smallpox were reported at Constantinople.

MORTALITY IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

AUSTRIA—*Trieste*.—Month of December, 1904: Estimated population, 191,092. Total number of deaths, 531, including enteric fever, 2; scarlatina, 2; whooping cough, 5; erysipelas, 2, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 67.

RUSSIA—*St. Petersburg*.—Month of November, 1904: Estimated population, 1,333,600. Total number of deaths, 2,497, including smallpox, 2; measles, 34; scarlatina, 57; enteric fever, 56; diphtheria, 71; whooping cough, 20, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 331.

DENMARK—*Copenhagen*.—Month of November, 1904: Estimated population, 425,000. Total number of deaths, 435, including measles, 6; scarlatina, 4; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 4, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 42. Annual rate, 12.4 per mile.

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended March 2, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

SMALLPOX.—In the province of Lecce there were reported 4 cases only. Cases are still reported at Catania, Caltagirone, and Assoro (Catania); at Palermo and Piana dei Greci (Palermo); at Augusta (Syracusa), and at Castrogiovanni (Caltanissetta). In northern Italy cases were reported at Induno Olona (Como) and Vigo (Belluno).

MEASLES.—The malady is still epidemic in several communes in the Province of Belluno. An epidemic is reported at Sossio (Avellino).

ENTERIC FEVER.—Very few cases are present in Italy, but they are scattered throughout the whole country.

DIPHTHERIA.—Cases are reported in the Provinces of Bergamo, Belluno, and Perugia.

PELLAGRA.—The malady is still prevailing in the Province of Perugia.

During the week ended March 11, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Mar. 8	Giulia.....	New York.....	194	15	420	6
9	Patria.....	do.....	895	45	1,380	11
9	Piemonte.....	do.....	899	25	950	17
10	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	1,191	50	1,780	7
11	Città di Reggio.....	do.....	694	25	950	12

PALERMO.

Mar. 10	Piemonte.....	New York.....	348	100	375	19
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EGYPT—PLAGUE.

During the week ended February 23, 1905, 2 cases of plague with 2 deaths were reported at Suez, making a total number since January 1, 1905, of 21 cases and 8 deaths. One case was reported at Tanta el Gezireh, Tukh district, province of Kaliubieh, making a total number in that district, since January 1, 1905, of 8 cases and 5 deaths.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGE.

The total number of Egyptian pilgrims embarked at Suez for the Hedjaz since October 1, 1904, is 14,289, including 341 children. The Mohammedan feasts at Mecca ended February 17, and the conditions of health are reported as being favorable. The sanitary board of Constantinople has, therefore, declared the pilgrimage to have been accomplished without the propagation of epidemic disease. By decree of the same board, pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz bound to Turkish ports are subject to forty-eight hours' quarantine and to disinfection, to be carried out in a Mediterranean lazaretto. Russian

pilgrims landed at Turkish ports are subject to the same measures. Vessels having pilgrims on board may, however, proceed direct to Russian ports in the Black Sea. Such vessels are allowed to pass through the straits in quarantine.

MOROCCO—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Mohammedan pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz and having been released from Tor, are detained in quarantine at the lazaretto of Matifri prior to being admitted at Tangier or Mogador. The lazaretto of Mogador will be in operation March 19. The total number of Morocco pilgrims is 2,178.

CHOLERA—TURKEY.

No fresh cases of cholera were reported in Turkey for the week ended February 4, 1905. In order to prevent the spread of the infection from Van, medical inspection and disinfection are carried out at Tutag on the road of Van, and at Khinin. Thirteen physicians have been sent from Constantinople to Erzerum. Of these, 8 were appointed to the vilayet of Van and 5 at the Russian frontier.

RUSSIA—CHOLERA.

From January 31 to February 10, 1905, 2 cases of cholera were reported in Russia. One occurred in the city of Baku and the other in the Ural territory among Kirgises.

According to a Russian notification, dated January 13, 1905, the provinces of Gilan and Mazanderan, Persia, were declared to be free from cholera.

RUSSIA—TYPHUS FEVER AND ANTHRAX.

At Vladimir, from January 30 to February 10, 1905, 30 cases of typhus fever were reported.

In the government of Viatka, from December 22, 1904, to February 10, 1905, 252 cases of anthrax were reported.

PLAGUE—BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

To date of January 19, 1905, 20 fatal cases of plague were reported at Port Florence, British East Africa, and 1 case at Maharoni, on the Uganda railroad. The territory along the railroad as far as Fort Ternan has been declared to be infected with plague. Neither merchandise nor persons are allowed to leave the infected area. The trade, however, between the German colony and Uganda does not undergo restrictions. Trains do not stop at Port Florence station, but proceed directly to the pier, where passengers and goods are immediately embarked. By order of the British authorities every suspicious case or death occurring at Nairobi must be reported immediately to the local police office. A very virulent epidemic of plague prevailed at Nairobi in the year 1902, and the place is now in danger by reason of its proximity to the infected area.

BRAZIL—PLAGUE AND SMALLPOX.

Three cases of plague were reported at Para, Brazil, from January 19 to 21, 1905. It seems that, owing to the rainy season, rats have

been driven out from the sewers into the dwellings. In different parts of the town there were found dead rats infected with plague bacillus. The only hospital suitable for the accommodation of plague patients was at the time filled with smallpox patients. The Government authorities were consequently obliged to fit up another building for the purpose of isolating the plague patients.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree, dated January 23, 1905, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from East London, Cape Colony. The port of Djeneponto, Celebes, was declared under date of January 25, 1905, to be infected with cholera.

NORWAY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the month of January, 1905, the following cases and deaths from infectious diseases were officially registered in all Norway: Enteric fever, 24 cases and 1 death; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4 cases; scarlatina, 144 cases and 3 deaths; measles, 316 cases and 7 deaths; whooping cough, 245 cases and 11 deaths; diphtheria, 140 cases and 8 deaths; and influenza, 3,086 cases and 1 death.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the month of January, 1905, there were officially registered 4,259 cases and 325 deaths from infectious diseases in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including influenza, 2,821 cases and 44 deaths; diphtheria, 55 cases and 23 deaths; smallpox, 30 cases and 1 death; measles, 234 cases and 29 deaths; whooping cough, 78 cases and 2 deaths; enteric fever, 51 cases and 11 deaths; dysentery, 4 cases and 1 death; anthrax, 2 cases and 1 death; scarlatina, 527 cases and 144 deaths; and trachoma, 5 cases.

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases in Italy for the month of November, 1904, is as follows: Measles, 6,328; scarlatina, 1,111; smallpox, 852; enteric fever, 3,992; diphtheria, 1,878; puerperal fever, 270; pulmonary tuberculosis, 491; malarial diseases, 13,307; pellagra, 327; hydrophobia, 4; anthrax, 161, and glanders, 3.

For the week ended March 9, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

SMALLPOX.—There were reported 5 cases in three communes in the province of Lecce. The epidemic is extinct at S. Vito dei Normanni. Cases are also reported at Castelmezzano (Potenza), Catania and Caltagirone (Catania), Augusta and Vittoria (Syracuse), and at Palermo and Genoa.

MEASLES.—The disease is epidemic at Tufillo and Bucchianico (Chieti), Ponza (Caserta), and Taibon and Cesio Maggiore (Belluno).

ENTERIC FEVER.—Sporadic cases are reported in all the provinces of Italy.

PELLAGRA.—Many cases have occurred in the province of Perugia.

DIPHTHERIA.—Sporadic cases are reported in the provinces of Rome, Milan, and Belluno.

CONGRESS OF SCHOOL HYGIENE AT PARIS.

During the first half of June, 1905, a congress of school hygiene will be held at Paris. Among the interesting questions to be discussed are the sanitary inspection of primary schools, hygienic instruction in the families of school children, vacations and leaves of absence for pupils, tuberculosis in its relation to schools, and the damaging effects of the mental overwork incident to the course of study in the high schools.

Report from Turin—Reduction in death rate in the city of Turin during the past century.

Consul Cuneo reports, February 17, as follows:

The progress made in the improvement of the sanitary condition in the city of Turin during the past century is marked and instructive. There has been a steady decline in the death rate per 1,000 that is interesting and shows what can be done by skill and proper sanitary management.

The death rate per 1,000 in 1800 was 71.5. That rate has been steadily reduced, till last year it touched the low figure of 14.9 per 1,000.

The Gazzetta del Popolo of the 13th instant gives figures that I think worthy of reproduction.

As stated above the death rate in 1800 per 1,000 was 71.5. In five years following that rate was reduced to 54.6 per 1,000, while during the following year, by reason of some epidemic, the rate per 1,000 jumped to 78.9.

From 1798 to 1813 the average mortality rate per 1,000 was 54.5; from 1828 to 1837, 39.3; 1858 to 1867, 34.6; 1868 to 1877, 31.7; 1878 to 1887, 28.

The following figures, from the above journal, speak for themselves:

Year.	Deaths.	Mortality.	Year.	Deaths.	Mortality.
1885.....	6,080	22.5	1895.....	6,519	18.9
1886.....	6,025	21.6	1896.....	5,913	17.2
1887.....	6,933	24.1	1897.....	5,250	15.4
1888.....	6,416	21.7	1898.....	6,046	17.5
1889.....	6,501	21.2	1899.....	5,855	17.0
1890.....	6,497	20.6	1900.....	6,726	20.0
1891.....	6,481	20.1	1901.....	5,990	17.8
1892.....	6,792	20.6	1902.....	5,928	17.6
1893.....	6,287	19.0	1903.....	5,616	16.7
1894.....	6,301	18.8	1904.....	5,328	14.9

The authorities have made the drainage system of the city a model; the cleanliness of the city is to be admired, and by the rigid exclusion of unwholesome food from the markets it is hoped to still further reduce the death rate.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Proposed legislation to control the sale of drugs—Communicable diseases—Smallpox—Plague-infected rat found at Tokyo—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, February 18 and 25, as follows:

During the week ended February 11, 1905, bills of health were